

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JHALAWAR STATE
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.



BY
RAI BAHADUR
PANDIT PARMANAND CHATURVEDI, B.A.,
DIWAN OF JHALAWAR STATE.

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To

HIS HIGHNESS,

RAJ RANA BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR
OF JHALAWAR STATE.

Dated, Jhalrapatan, the 25th November 1907.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration
Report of the Jhalawar State for the year ending 30th September
1907.

I have the honour to be,

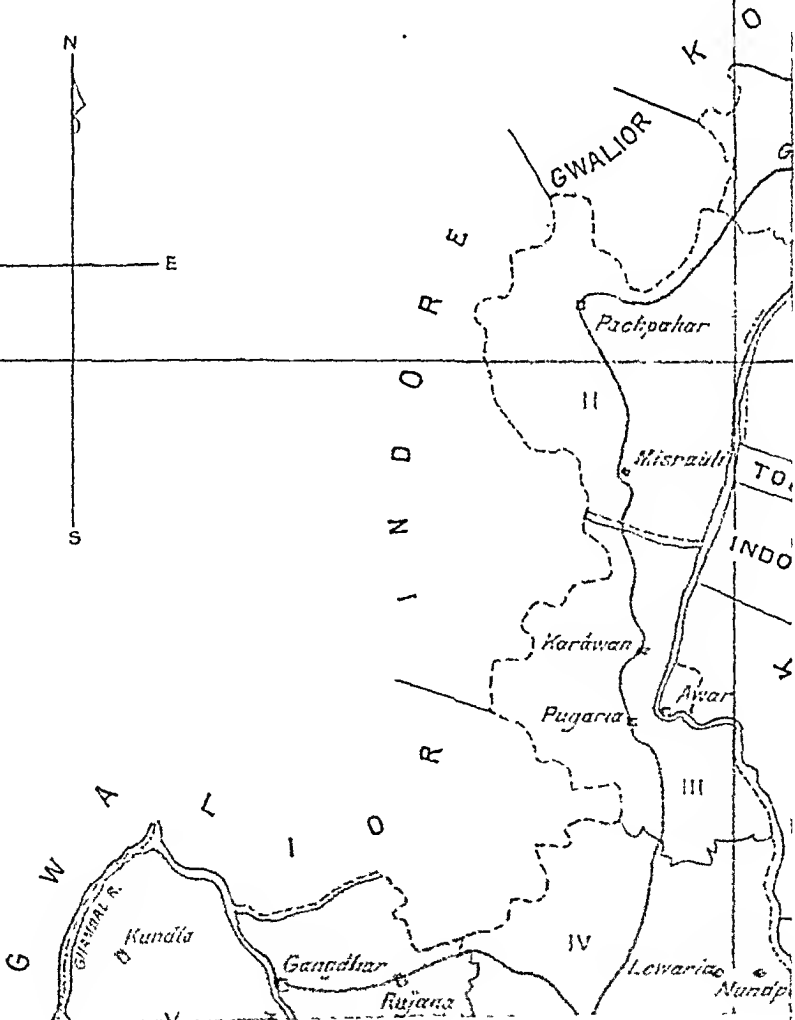
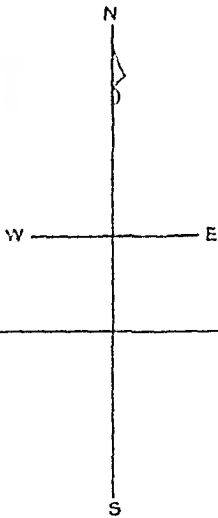
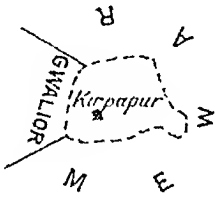
Your Highness's most obedient Servant,

PARMANAND CHATURVEDI,

Diwan of Jhalawar State.

MAP OF JHALAWAR STATE

Scale, 8 Miles to an Inch.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Jhalawar is a Native State in Rajputana, with an area of 808·763 square miles, and a population of 90,175 (Census 1901 A.D.). It is serpentine shaped, and consists of two detached tracts. The main portion which contains the capital, Jhalrapatan, is about 85 miles long, and from 3 to 17 miles broad, and is bounded on the North and the North-East by the Kotah State, and on the other sides by outlying districts of the Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, and Tonk States. The second Division is a very small detached tract known as Kirpapur lying between an outlying portion of the Gwalior State and the State of Mewar.

The gross revenue of the State based on an average of the past five years is Rs. 4,29,769-1-5.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,900 a year to the Imperial Government.

His Highness Raj Rana, Bhawani Singh Bahadur, the Ruler of the State, belongs to the Jhala clan of the Rajputs and is now 33 years old. His Highness was married in 1894 to the daughter of Maharaja Durjan Salji of Kherli (Kotah) and has a son and heir, Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900.

2. *Visits.*—His Highness the Raj Rana paid a visit to Ajmer in August 1907 to see his son, the Maharaj Kumar Bahadur, admitted into the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Political Agent, Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., visited the Patan District and the Chaumahla in November 1906.

3. *Agency Officials.*—Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., remained in Political charge of the State up to 8th May 1907, when he was relieved by Major H. B. Peacock, I.A.

Major R. C. Macwatt, M.B., I.M.S., held the charge of the Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar, up to the 27th May 1907, and for the remaining period of the year Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I.M.S., remained in that charge.

4. *Flower Show.*—A Flower and Vegetable Show was held in February 1907 at the Darbar Kohli under the personal supervision of His Highness. It was the first show of its kind in Jhalawar. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Bannerman, and in a short speech the Political Agent Major A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., explained to the Sardars and Officials present the benefits of such shows. The show proved a great success.

CHAPTER II.

5. *Administration of the Land.*—For Revenue purposes the State is divided into 5 Tahsils, *viz.*, Patan, Pachpabar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, the isolated tract of Kirpapur being included in the Tahsil of Patan. The Tahsildars, besides their revenue work, are invested with Magisterial powers, Civil and Criminal, and are under the control of the Malsadar (Head Revenue Office).

The total area of the land according to professional survey is 527,204 acres, out of which in Samvat 1963 (the year under report), 167,815 acres were Jagir and Muafi holdings, leaving 359,389 acres of the Khalsa land as detailed below—

	Acre.
(1) Not available for cultivation	97,407
(2) Forest including Hankas	4,992
(3) Culturable waste other than fallow (including grass land and gardens)	174,583
(4) Current fallow	5,732
(5) Area cropped up during the year:—	
Piwat (Irrigated land) 9,340	
Mal (dry land) ... 67,335	
	<hr/> 76,675
Total ...	<hr/> <u>359,389</u>

6. *Demand and Collections.*—The total demand and collections of land Revenue and Cesses for the year under report (Samvat 1963) amounted to Rs. 3,28,457-4-2 and Rs. 3,07,901-4-4 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Demand Rs. 3,24,631-6-6 and Collections Rs. 3,02,667-9-7. The demand and collections for Samvat 1963 include the Royalty received from the Nagda-Muttra Railway Authorities amounting to Rs. 10,267-4-7 on account of the stone and ballast quarried from the Jhalawar territory.

A sum of Rs. 10,909-12-3 was advanced as Takavi to the cultivators for seed, bullocks, &c., during the year, out of which Rs. 9,718-8-3 were recovered.

7. *Revenue Cases.*—The number of revenue cases instituted and disposed of is as follows:—

Pending from last year	2,359
Instituted during the year	1,159
	<hr/>
Total ...	3,518
Disposed of	1,373
	<hr/>
Pending at the close of the year...	2,145

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

8. *Legislation.*—The administration of the Civil and Criminal justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, in which the spirit of the British Codes is generally followed.

9. *Military Force*.—The Military Forces of the Jhalawar State consist of 74 Sowars, 70 Artillery men, and 369 Infantry, a total of 513, compared with 499 in the previous year. The difference of 14 men is due to the filling up of the vacancies, 2 in Sowars and 12 in Infantry. The Sowars are armed with swords and lances. They furnish escorts and are also used as messengers. The main duties of the troops consist of either furnishing escorts, or providing guards at the palace of His Highness and at some of the chief offices at the head-quarters. A number of the Infantry are employed in the districts as guards on the Tahsil Treasuries. They are not regularly drilled. The total cost of the Army was Rs. 43,614-15-3.

Appendix III shows the detail of the cost and strength of the Army.

10. *Police*.—The Police Force consists of 31 Sowars and 335 Sipahis and Officers as compared with 29 and 336 men in the last year. The men are recruited from almost all classes and are armed with country-made matchlocks and swords. The whole force is distributed in two Kotwalis (Chhaoni Jhalrapatan, and Patan town) and five Thanas, one at the Garnawad in the Tahsil of Patan, and one each at the Tahsil head-quarters of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar. A Girai Officer (Inspector of Police) patrols the districts and examines the records of the Thanas. The whole department is controlled by a Superintendent, who is called Foujdar.

The Sowars are part of a body known as the Risala of Chaumahila, one-half of which does the Police duty, and the other half assists in the collection of the land revenue. The whole force can be used for Police duty when required.

In addition to the above mentioned Police Force there are 166 village watchmen who hold revenue-free land in the villages they live in, and are responsible for keeping order and peace in their respective villages, for watching the travellers at night and for reporting the offences to the Thanadars in whose circles their villages are situated. These village watchmen are locally known as *Sansris*, and are under the control of the Police Department.

Including *Sansris* in the regular Police Force, there is approximately one policeman for every one and a half square miles, and for every 169 persons.

The spirit of the British Police Code is followed in the investigation of crimes. The men receive verbal instructions as to their duties. The system of taking finger tip impressions of criminals convicted of certain offences is in force.

Table IV gives the details of the strength and the cost of the Police Force, and Tables V, VI, and VII give the results of the working of the Police.

11. *Criminal Justice*.—The following are the Criminal Courts in the Jhalawar State :—

- (1) Courts of the Tahsildars (5 in number).
- (2) The Foujdari Court.
- (3) The Appellate Court.

Those Courts follow the rules introduced in 1879, which are based on the Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Codes, and from the provisions of which the rules do not differ in any material point.

The Tahsil Courts can pass sentences up to one month's imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 30. In the case of the Gangdhar Tahsil, the Darbar have extended these powers experimentally for one year to the limit of one year's imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

Above the Tahsil Courts is the Foujdari Adalat with powers to pass sentences of 2 years' imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 300, and above the Foujdari is the Appellate Court which can pass any sentences allowed by law. Cases of homicide, however, have to go to the Darbar Court, to which Court the final appeal in criminal cases lies.

There has been no change in the number or personnel of the above Courts during the year under review.

12. *Appellate Court*.—The number of cases reported was 19 as against 55 last year. Out of the 41 persons dealt with, 7 were under-trial prisoners of last year, 29 were arrested by the Police, and 5 were arrested in the presence of the presiding officer of the Court. Out of these implicated persons, 20 were acquitted, 19 convicted and the remaining 2 are under trial,

Appeals.—There were four applications for appeal from the decisions of the Lower Courts, out of which the judgment in one case was confirmed and in three modified. No appeal remained undisposed of.

Full details of the cases are shown in Appendices VIII and IX.

13. *Adalat Foujdari*.—The number of offences reported during the year was 287 as compared with 542 in the previous year. Of the 401 persons dealt with in the above cases, 166 were arrested by the Police, 231 on summons, and 4 arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. Of them, 7 were discharged without trial, 199 acquitted and 179 convicted. 16 persons remained under trial at the end of the year under report.

Appeals.—There were three applications for appeal from the decisions of the Tahsil Courts. In one case the judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed, in another revised, and the third case was remanded for further trial (*vide* Appendices VIII and IX).

14. *Tahsil Courts*.—386 cases were reported during the year under report as against 388 last year. Of 624 persons brought to trial, 211 were arrested by the Police, 412 on summons and 1 was arrested in the presence of the Magistrate. Out of the total number of persons dealt with, 376 were acquitted and 248 convicted. No persons remained in the lock-up for trial at the close of the year (*vide* Appendix VIII).

15. *Serious Crime*.—There was no murder or dakaiti during the year. In the 2 cases of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, 4 persons were apprehended, out of them 1 was convicted and the remaining 3 were acquitted or discharged. There were 3 cases of abortion, 1 of robbery and 1 case of rape, in which 8 persons were implicated, of whom 4 were convicted and 4 acquitted or discharged.

Full detail of the cases is given in Appendix VII.

Property worth Rs. 12,599 was reported to have been stolen during the year under report, out of which property valued at Rs. 9,341 was recovered, giving a percentage of 74 as against 75 of last year (*vide* Appendix VI).

16. *Civil Justice*.—The following are the Civil Courts in the State :—

- (i) The Courts of the 5 Tahsildars.
- (ii) The Adalat Diwani.
- (iii) The Appellate Court.

The Courts follow the rules compiled in 1879 on the basis of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, from the provisions of which they (the rules) do not differ in any material point. The Tahsildars try all cases up to the value of Rs. 100. The Darbar have this year empowered the Tahsildar of Gangdhar to try cases up to the value of Rs. 500. These powers have been given to that officer experimentally for one year. The Adalat Diwani tries all cases in which the amount of the claim is up to the value of Rs. 5,000 and the Appellate Court all claims in which the amount of the claim exceeds Rs. 5,000. The Adalat Diwani exercises appellate and revisional powers over the Courts of the Tahsildars, and the Appellate Court exercises similar powers over the Adalat Diwani. The decrees which the Darbar Court passes in any suit, when exercising powers of supervision, are final.

17. *Appellate Court*.—

Original Side.—6 cases were instituted during the year under report, of which 2 were disposed of and 4 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of the claims filed during the year was Rs. 1,22,478-5-6, and the value of those disposed of Rs. 32,383-15-0. All these suits referred to money transactions.

Appeals.—There were 32 applications of appeal including 9 of last year, of which 29 have been disposed of during the year, and 3 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

The judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed in 11 cases, reversed in 7, amended in 8, and the remaining 3 cases were compromised.

Full particulars regarding original cases and appeals are given in Appendices X and XII.

18. *The Adalat Diwani*.—

Original Side.—90 cases were pending from last year, to which 354 cases instituted during the year or received by transfer or remand were added, making a total of 444. Out of this number, 385 cases were disposed of during the year under report and 59 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the cases instituted during the year, 1 referred to landed property, 159 to money transactions, and the rest to other miscellaneous rights. The total claims amounted to Rs. 44,464-1-5 and may be classed as follows :—

269 suits of the value of	...	Rs. 100 or less.
60 " " "	...	" 100 to 500
18 " " "	...	" 500 to 1,000
7 " " "	...	" 1,000 to 5,000

Appeals.—There were 31 applications including 7 pending from last year. Of these, 25 were disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court having been confirmed in 11 cases, reversed in 6, and modified in 6. The remaining 2 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Execution.—334 applications for execution relating to claims valued at Rs. 49,726-13-8, were on the register during the year under review. Of these, 225 applications valued at Rs. 17,280-4-10 were disposed of during the year, and 109, of the value of Rs. 32,446-8-10, remained at the close of the year under report.

19. *Registration.*—271 documents were presented this year for registration as compared with 37 last year, showing an increase of 234, which is due to the fact that the Nazul Department having been brought under reduction, 232 documents pertaining to that department have been included this year under this head. Of the total number (271) of documents presented this year for registration, 86 related to mortgages, 82 were sale deeds, 36 wills, 2 money bonds and 65 miscellaneous deeds. The income derived from the registration fee of the documents was Rs. 1,202-2-3 against Rs. 138-3-0 last year, and there was no expenditure; the staff of the Adalat Diwani performing the registration work in addition to their main work (*vide* Appendices XIV and XV).

20. *Jail.*—There is one Central Jail at the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatan, where all prisoners, except those sentenced in the districts to short terms of imprisonment (not exceeding one month in the case of the Tahsils of Patan, Pachpahar, Awar and Dag, and six months in the case of Gangdhar Tahsil) are sent to serve out their terms of incarceration. The Central Jail is under a Superintendent. The building, which is a large quadrangular paced one, is divided into two yards. The inner one, which has an accommodation for 164 prisoners, has separate rooms for under-trial prisoners, and the outer one has rooms for the different factories, in which the prisoners carry out the industries of the manufacture of carpets, blankets, carpet cloths, shoes, printing and book-binding. The printing is mostly done for the State, and the manufactured articles are sold to the public. The articles are sometimes made to orders of private individuals. The prisoners are employed extra-murally in gardening and road making outside the Jail compound.

The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 63·34 as compared with 75·5 last year (*vide* Appendix XIII).

The health of the prisoners was good, and there was no mortality during the year.

The total cost of the Jail and prisoners was Rs. 5,620-11-7 (*vide* Appendix XIII).

21. *Extradition.*—The State readily complies with the outside demands in the matter of extradition. The following figures would show the number of persons surrendered and received during the year :—

Name of State				No of persons received.		
1. Gwalior	...	...	...	..	...	5
2. Kotah	...	...	...	...	...	6
3. Indore	...	...	...	...	...	3
				Total	...	14

Name of State.				Number of persons surrendered.		
1. Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Indore	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Kotah	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Rajgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	1
				Total	...	<u>6</u>

In all 14 persons were received from, and 6 surrendered to, the neighbouring States during the year under report. None were extradited to, or received from, the British Districts.

There is no particular want of reciprocity on the part of any of the neighbouring States.

22. *Municipal Administration.*—There are two Municipalities—one at the head-quarters, Chhaoni Jhalrapatan, and the other at the town of Patan—who look after the sanitation and the lighting of the town, and dispose of petty cases of easements. The members of the Committees are officials, bankers, traders and other persons of local influence, and are all honorary, receiving no remuneration for their services. Under the Chhaoni Municipality, the conservancy arrangements are fairly good and the town is kept clean by an establishment of 66 men, including 4 Sanitary Police, 1 Jemadar and 61 sweepers, 7 carts and 11 buffaloes, under a Sanitary Inspector, who inspects daily the different Muhallas. There has been no change in the sanitary staff during the year under review. For City of Patan, the establishment consists of 4 Sanitary Police, 34 sweepers, 1 Jemadar, 3 carts, and 32 buffaloes. The Kotwal of Patan does the duty of Sanitary Inspector of the Patan Municipality. Besides the above, there are District Municipalities established at each of the Tahsil head-quarters, which are managed by respectable citizens of the place under the control of the Tahsildar concerned. Details of receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities are given in Appendix XVI.

23. *Weather and Crops.*—The monsoon of 1906, which affected the crops of the year under report, broke early and was of normal strength. All the Kharif sowings were done in due time, and the crops germinated well. Then suddenly the rains withheld altogether, and at one time it seemed as if the meteorological conditions of 1899-1900 were going to recur. However, in the last week of July, the most welcome rain came, and greatly benefited the crops. With the exception of maizo, which suffered to a certain extent by the break, the outturn of all the other Kharif and Rabi crops, especially that of cotton was good.

The monsoon of the year 1907, however, broke in very late, and after that the continual rains during the latter half of July and the whole of August, gave very little opportunity to the cultivators to weed their Makka fields or sow the full area of the Jowar crop. About the end of August, the rains practically ceased, and the break continues up to now (October 1907). The Makka has suffered to a great extent in consequence, and it was feared that the Jowar crop would also be similarly damaged, but, thanks to heaven, the commencement of the milder weather has very much improved the prospects of this crop (Jowar), which is the staple food-grain of the people here. The prospects of the Rabi sowings in the irrigated area, are also good because the wells and tanks have sufficient water

in them. As regards the unirrigated area, the Rabi sowings must be contracted to a certain extent for want of moisture in the soil.

24. *Wages and Labour.—Prices Current.*—Although there has been no change in the rates of wages during the year under report, the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway has created a great demand for labour.

The outturn of nearly all the Kharif and Rabi crops having been good, the prices of the staple food-grains were cheaper this year (ending 30th September 1907) than last year.

Appendix XVIII gives the average wages and prices of the food-grains.

25. *Forests.*—The forest area is 4,992 acres only. There is very little or no good timber in the forests, but quantities of grass and fuel wood are obtained from them. Most of these forest tracts, which are situated in the Tahsil of Patan, are game preserves. The income of the Doongar-Bagar (Forest Department) was Rs. 4,528-5-9 as compared with Rs. 5,763 last year.

The district officials were instructed to press the people to cut and stack grass for their own cattle, and most of the well-to-do cultivators did so. Fodder was ample throughout the year under report.

26. *Trade and Manufacture.*—The principal articles of export and import as obtained from the customs returns are given below :—

IMPORTS.

					Maunds.
1.	Grain	...	...	...	110,349
2.	Gur	...	...	...	10,579
3.	Sugar	...	...	...	7,828
4.	Rice	...	...	...	1,861
5.	Tobacco	...	...	...	2,659
6.	Metals	...	...	...	386
7.	Oil-seeds	...	...	...	1,623
8.	Ghee	...	...	...	1,805
9.	Cotton	...	...	...	479
10.	Iron	...	...	...	131
11.	Groceries	...	...	...	13,405, valued at Rs. 1,04,723
12.	Cloths	...	...	...	5,031, valued at Rs. 3,13,528

EXPORTS.

					Maunds.
1.	Opium	...	...	...	2,950
2.	Grain	...	...	...	7,577
3.	Oil-seeds	...	...	...	12,117
4.	Ghee	...	...	...	699
5.	Cotton	...	...	...	4,494
6.	Oil	...	...	...	2,190
7.	Hides of buffaloes and bullocks	...	...	...	1,171
8.	Skins of goats and sheep, &c.	...	...	...	5,948

A ginning factory was opened this year in the Tahsil of Gangdhar by Bohra Abdul Hasan. The factory was started for working about the month of February 1907. The said Bohra Abdul Hasan has also obtained the Darbar's permission to open a similar ginning factory at Pachpahar.

27. *Public Works*.—The Budget grant for Samvat 1963 was Rs. 27,000, but the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,391 as detailed below :—

(i) Civil Buildings (Original Works and Repairs)	Rs. 11,384
(ii) Military Works (Repairs)	80
(iii) Communications (Original and Repairs)	5,961
(iv) Irrigation (Do. do.)	5,711
(v) Miscellaneous Improvements	643
(vi) Stock Articles	39
(vii) Establishment Charges	4,573
Total... ..	<u>Rs. 28,391</u>

The principal Civil Works in progress during the year were the three Sarais at the Railway Stations of Jhalrapatan Road, Pachpahar, and Chaumahla, repairs and alterations in the Kothi of His Highness, and the Kemball Library. All these works are still in progress.

The estimated cost of the three Sarais is Rs. 11,146, out of which Rs. 3,670 have been spent during the year under report.

Rs. 2,000 were spent in connection with the proposed additions and alterations to be made in the Kothi Palace of His Highness.

The estimate of Kemball Library is Rs. 22,957, out of which Rs. 20,494 have been spent up to date.

Under the head Communications, Rs. 1,507 were spent in constructing the feeder roads, namely, from Pachpahar to Rajgarh, from the town of Pachpahar to the Pachpahar Railway station, from the town of Gangdhar to the Chaumahla Railway station, and from the Jhalrapatan-Neemuch Road to the Railway station of Jhalrapatan Road. The remaining sum of Rs. 4,455 was spent on the repairs of the existing Pucca and Kachcha roads.

The chief irrigation works over which the expenditure was incurred during the year are :—

	Rs.
1. Repairs to the western sluice of the Duragpura Tank ...	444
2. Pucca bund at Khandiakot in the ditch round the southern wall of Patan City	248
3. East duct of Mundliakhori Tank	1,071
4. Well near Jhalrapatan Road	1,069
5. Ori at Narainkhora Tahsil, Pachpahar	716
6. Ori at Sagaria Tahsil, Pachpahar	263

The percentage of establishment charges is Rs. 16.1 against Rs. 23.88 last year.

28. *Post Offices*.—The State joined the Imperial Postal System in the year 1900, when the Post Offices of the State were abolished. There are 7 Post Offices

in the State—4 Branch offices, 1 Sub-office and 2 Combined offices (Telegraph and Postal), one at the Chhaoni Jhalrapatan and the other at the Patan Town. Last year, a branch office was opened at the Jhalrapatan Road Station for the convenience of the Nagda-Muttra Railway employes which has been confirmed during the year under report.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction a yearly grant to the State of service Postage Stamps of Rs. 800, face-value, free of charge.

29. *Mint, Weights and Measures.*—The State Mint was closed in 1901, when the British Rupee was made the sole legal tender. British weights and measures are also used throughout the State.

30. *General condition of the State and People.*—The general condition of the State and people has been good. The pecuniary circumstances of the agriculturists, who form the back-bone of the population of this State, have been gradually improving. The outturn of all the principal crops was normal, and the produce fetched good prices. Opium also, on which the well-being of the agriculturists of this State so much depends, commanded a good market at the end of the year. There has been no plague in the State throughout the year. In short everything was bright and happy till the abrupt cessation of the monsoon in September 1907 changed the prospect.

The figures of excise are given in Appendix XXI. The number of shops where the country liquor is sold was 45; and the revenue obtained from the sale contracts was Rs. 5,305.

31. *Revenue and Finance.*—The ordinary revenue of St. 1962, including the Sisala dues, which roughly amount to Rs. 11,000, and are collected every alternate year, was Rs. 4,48,635-7-10, while the collections of the year under report (St. 1963) in which no Sisala dues were recovered, amounted to Rs. 4,59,049-15-10. This increase was chiefly due to (i) the royalty on stone and ballast quarried for the Nagda-Muttra Railway purposes, Rs. 10,267-4-7, (ii) better collection of the customs dues (about Rs. 10,000) and the larger receipts under the head "Stamps" (about Rs. 9,000) on account of the institution of two big civil suits.

The excess of the expenditure over the estimate by about Rs. 23,000 was chiefly due to the purchase of bullocks for the gardens and the Karkhanas, purchase of furniture for the use of the Maharaj Kumar at Ajmer, and for the Karkhanas, and the travelling expenses of His Highness, who visited Ajmer to see the Maharaj Kumar admitted into the Mayo College.

The estimated income and expenditure for the St. 1964 are Rs. 3,39,700 and Rs. 4,27,510 respectively. The deficiency on the receipt side is owing to the actual or prospective damage done to the crops by an abrupt cessation of the monsoon at the end of August 1907. So far as the ordinary expenditure is concerned, this deficiency, it is hoped, will be met with from the opening balance of the year as shown in the estimate, but if any relief works have to be opened, the amount required will have to be raised by temporary loans from the local bankers.

CHAPTER VI.

32. *Vital Statistics, &c.*—The general health remained good throughout the year with the exception of October, November 1906 and from the middle of August to the end of September 1907, when a slight outbreak of malaria and eye diseases prevailed. This early incidence of malaria, is probably due to the early end of the rains. November and December should be correspondingly healthy. The State was free from plague throughout the period to which the report refers. From Appendix XXIII, which gives the statistics of the medical institutions, it will be seen that 36,281 out-patients and 428 in-patients were treated during the year under review. The number of major operations performed was 255 against 175 of the last year. Of the major operations, 86 were extractions of lens for cataract. The number of minor operations as recorded during the year, was 1,422.

33. *Vaccination.*—The executive vaccination staff consisted of two vaccinators. Operations for the season were commenced on the 18th September. 2,113 vaccinations were performed by vaccinators, of which 901 was inspected by the Agency Surgeon and 164 by the Native Superintendent of Vaccination. Out of 91.20 percentage of successful cases reported by vaccinators, 42.64 per cent. of successful cases were seen by the Agency Surgeon and 7.76 by the Native Superintendent of Vaccination. The average cost of each successful case was 18 pies.

34. The return relating to vital statistics (Appendix XXIV) shows that there was an increase of 147 among the birth and decrease among the deaths of 368 as compared with the figures of the last year. The officials concerned endeavour to impress upon the people the importance of reporting births and deaths, but the populace, as a whole, is very apathetic on the subject, and the returns are of little value. The Police register the statistics of these domestic occurrences on the receipt of weekly reports from the villages.

The total expenditure on the Medical Department, including the cost of the State share of the pay of the Agency Surgeon and his establishment, was Rs. 12,662-14-9.

CHAPTER VII.

35. *Education.*—There is a High School at the Chhaoni of Jhalrapatan which teaches up to the entrance standard of the Allahabad University. Four students were sent up for the Entrance Examination this year, of whom two passed in the third division. Last year, five students went up for the Entrance Examination, of whom four were successful. Of these four, two appeared in the Special Vernacular Examination held by the Allahabad University, and both of them passed.

Sanskrit is also taught in the school in accordance with the standard laid down by the Benares Sanskrit College. No student was sent up for Sanskrit Examination this year. Last year four boys appeared in the Prathama Pariksha of the Benares College, and all of them were successful.

The boys are drilled and play cricket and tennis, for which necessary materials are provided by the Darbar.

There is also a Girls' School at the Chhaoni Jhalrapatan, where Hindi and needle-work are taught. Another Girls' School has recently been opened at the City of Patan.

There are 3 Tahsil Schools in which primary education is imparted in Hindi. Last year a new school was opened at Pagaria (Awar), but it has since been transferred to the village of Bani in the same Tahsil.

In all the above schools (the High School and the Tahsil Schools), education is given quite free. In the Girls' School and the Tahsil Schools the children are also provided with books free of charge, and in the High School a certain number of boys receive scholarships.

At the Rajendra School at Dag, which was founded by His Highness for the special benefit of the Sondhia boys and named after his son, Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, the boys are not only given free education but also provided with free board and lodging.

The average daily attendance of pupils, including girls and Temple Schools, was 464·77, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,597-4-1. Details are given in Appendix XXV.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. *Railways*.—The construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway Section up to Morak, has been completed during the year under report and the line was opened for traffic on the 15th July last. The construction of this section has afforded employment to a considerable number of coolies and masons during the greater part of the year under report.

37. *Social Reforms*.—The local Walterkrit Committee continues to do useful work. There were 37 marriages and 12 deaths among Rajputs. No infringements of the Sabha rules were brought to light in connection with any of the marriages or funeral ceremonies during the year.

38. *Treasure Trove*.—No coins of any sort were found in the State during the year under report.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Jhalawar State.

No.	Name of Officers.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, B.A.	Diwan.	
2	Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji ...	... Hakim, Appellate Court.	
3	Thakur Umrao Singhji, A.-D.-C. to His Highness.	Munsarim, K o t h i, Darbar.	
4	Babu Mithan Lal ...	... Accountant.	
5	Babu Amba Lal, M.A. ...	.. Civil Judge.	
6	Babu Chheda Lal ...	... Assistant Mal.	
7	Mir Bunyad Ali ...	... Magistrate.	
8	Khan Sahib Shekh Subhan ...	... Bakhshi, Fanj.	
9	Pandit Govind Lal ...	... Munsarim, Zanani Deohri	

APPENDIX II.

Names of High Officials in the Jhalawar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Rules for the guidance of the Revenue, Criminal and Civil Courts, Jhalawar State.	Adopted from the Indian Penal Code, the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and Revenue Regulations.	1878-79	These rules and regulations were compiled by Col. D. Robertson, sometime Political Superintendent of Jhalawar, and became the law of the State after their sanction was obtained from the A. G. G., Rajputana.
Miscellaneous Rules and Regulations.	Have been framed by the Political Officers and the Darbar from time to time.	At various periods.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength and Cost of the Military Force in the Jhalawar State for the year ending 30th September 1907.

Arm of Service.	At the end of the last year.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Guns.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
Regular Cavalry	72	74	.....	Rs. a. p. 43,614 15 3	§ including 2 unserviceable guns.
Artillery	70	70	47§		
Infantry	357	369	.....	
Total ...	499	513	47	43,614 15 3	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Number and Cost of the Police in the Jhalawar State for the year ending 30th September 1907.

No.	Detail of Grades.	No.	Pay of Graded Officers.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Superintendent, Police ...	1	(1)		
2	Girai Officer	1	(1) 30 0 0		
3	Kotwals	2	(1) 45 0 0 (1) 40 0 0		
4	Thanedars	5	(3) 25 0 0 (1) 20 0 0 (1) 17 0 0		
5	Sharishtedars	1	(1) 29 12 0		
6	Muharris	9	(1) 15 0 0 (1) 14 7 0 (1) 14 0 0 (2) 13 0 0 (1) 12 0 0 (1) 9 0 0 (1) 8 0 0 (1) 7 0 0		
7	Jamadars	26	(3) 10 0 0 (10) 8 8 0 (2) 8 0 0 (9) 6 12 0 (2) 6 0 0		
8	Constables	289	(1) 6 0 0 (24) 5 1 0 (8) 5 0 0 (1) 4 12 0 (62) 4 4 0 (193) 4 0 0		
9	Qiledar	1	(1) 12 12 0		
		335			
10	Sowars	31	(31) 12 12 0		
	Total ...	366		25,423 5 6	The whole force consists of 60 Sowars, the remaining 29 assist in the collection of Land Revenue.

STATE.		Number of offenders.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of conviction (Cols. 4 & 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jhalawar	...	309	294	399	406	399	406	344	190	55	214	86.2	46.7	86.2	46.7	2 persons under trial.

APPENDIX VI.

		Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Police	...	10,136 12 9	12,599 15 0	7,576 11 6	9,341 4 0	74 11 11	74 2 2

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1907.

Description of Offences.	No. of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.		No. of cases disposed of during the present year.		No. of persons apprehended.		No. of persons convicted.		No. of persons sentenced.						No. of persons acquitted or discharged.		No. of persons confined being insane.		No. of persons died during or before trial.		Terms of Imprisonment.										REMARKS.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Imprison- ment.		Imprison- ment & fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.					
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
Murder ... S. Sec. 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide " 33	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity " 33	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery " 31	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft " 50	13	149	163	210	155	12	146	...	23	...	10	107	6	146	64	...	...	21	3	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft " 60	7	52	59	67	57	88	27	...	8	...	4	12	3	27	11	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Breach of Trust " 53	2	2	4	13	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion " 38	...	3	3	6	8	7	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous Hurt " 47	...	9	9	16	8	13	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape " 15	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bribe " 12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences	23	473	496	169	473	787	163	2	11	...	9	241	...	263	512	...	...	14	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46*	692	738	736	705	1,065	116	2	47	...	23	365	9	446	502	...	...	37	10	7	6	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
																															18			

† Arrested by Police
 On summons
 Arrested before the Magistrate
 Balance of last year
 (including one case of daktari of last year)

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jhalawar State during the year ending 30th September 1907.

NAME OF COURTS.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						REMARKS.		
			Brought to trial in 1906-07.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or trans- ferred.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.									
											1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
Appellate Court	56	19	7	29	5	95	41	...	20	19	2	
Criminal Court	542	287	...	166	...	231	...	4	437	401	7	199	179	16	
Tahsil Courts	388	386	...	211	...	412	...	1	690	624	...	376	248	
Total	986	692	7	406	...	643	...	10	1,222	1,066	7	595	446	18	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September 1907.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																REMARKS.	
	No. of Applications.	Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further Enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									Persons.
Appellate Court	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Court	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Total	4	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORKS.—*Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 30th September 1907 in the Jhalawar State.*

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year; received by transfer or on demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.					Value.																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.		No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	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No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	No

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.--Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees, Jalawar State.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Appellate Court ...	2	1	Rs. a. p. 2,524 10 5	...	1	Rs. a. p. 5,146 14 0	2	2	7,671 8 5	1	1	Rs. a. p. 2,524 10 5	1	1	Rs. a. p. 5,146 14 0	...	1	...
Civil Court ...	108	108	31,258 4 5	177	226	18,468 9 3	285	334	49,726 13 8	177	225	17,280 4 10	108	109	32,446 8 10	43	18	48
Tahsil Courts ...	116	63	2,704 14 3	157	171	5,684 12 7	273	234	8,389 10 10	210	173	5,303 6 1	63	61	3,086 4 9	36	17	8
Total ...	226	172	36,487 13 1	334	398	29,300 3 10	560	570	65,788 0 11	388	399	25,108 5 4	172	171	40,679 11 7	79	36	56

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in the Jhalawar State.

21

TRIBUNALS.	How disposed of.																					
	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases com- promised and otherwise disposed of.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Appellate Court ...	11	9	35	23	46	32	37	29	9	3	Rs. a. p. 5,129 12 6 14,642 1 6	Rs. a. p. 1,068 15 3 20 11	22	11	5	7	6	8	1	...	3	3
Civil Court ...	8	7	28	24	36	31	29	25	7	6	Rs. a. p. 1,408 14 6 1,068 15 3	Rs. a. p. 20 11	20	11	5	6	4	6	...	...	2	2
Total ...	19	16	63	47	82	63	66	54	16	9	Rs. a. p. 6,538 11 0 15,711 0 9	Rs. a. p. 42 22	42	22	10	13	10	14	1	...	3	5

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jail and Lock-ups in the Jhalawar State during the year ending 30th September 1907.

STATIONS.	1	2	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.						Daily average.		No. of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of prisoners and Jail.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
				Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	Chharoni Central Jail	...	...	81	184	367	265	75.5	63.34	49	Rs. a. p. 5,620 11 7	12.4	No mortality.
2	Patan	...	...	.....	15	52	15	.....	.....	.....		1 Day.	Do.
3	Pachpahar	...	...	.....	3	20	3	.....	.....	.....		.....	Do.
4	Awar	...	...	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	Do.
5	Dag	...	...	.....	28	29	28	.....	.....	.....		.....	Do.
6	Gangdhar	...	...	.....	14	36	14	.....	.....	.....		.....	Do.
	Total Districts	...	5	.....	60	148	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total	...	6	81	244	515	325	75.5	63.34	49	5,620 11 7	.....		

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1907.

Registration of Documents in the Jhalawar State during the year ending																						
NAME OF STATE.	Nature of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been resumed.		Documents remained unregistered pending enquiry.		REMARKS.	
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.											
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Jhalawar ...	37	271	...	86	1	82	34	36	...	2	2	65	37	102	9,093	4	0	18,282	11	0	...	149

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending the 30th September 1907.

DESCRIPTION.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages ... ..	...	.....	.....	36	7,341 14 3	613 7 3	
Sale-deeds	1	64 0 0	1 10 0	24	2,956 12 9	454 7 0	
Wills	34	8,079 4 0	117 5 0	36	6,465 2 0	93 8 0	
Money Bonds ... ..	...	.....	.....	2	1,518 14 0	15 0 0	
Miscellaneous	2	950 0 0	19 4 0	4	.....	25 12 0	
Total...	37	9,093 4 0	138 3 0	102	18,282 11 0	1,202 2 3	
Deduct expenditure ...		Nil.	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	The Diwani staff carry on the Registration work.
Net profit ... ..	...	.....	138 3 0	...	.....	1,202 2 3	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

HEADS.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Chhaoni Municipality	4,046 13 10	3,208 13 10	6,106 5 11	5,139 7 6
2. Patan Municipality	1,616 4 9	1,719 14 8	2,490 11 2	2,010 10 10

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Jhalawar State during the year ending 30th September 1907.

TALUKS.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906.	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	Total.	Total past year.	Average of past five years.
	In. c.	In. o.	In. c.	In. c.	In. o.	In. c.	In. c.	In. o.	In. c.	In. o.	In. c.	In. c.	In. o.	In. o.	In. c.
1. Chhaoni	0.11	0.65	0.20	0.56	0.28	0.91	4.69	19.23	0.14	26.80	33.64	35.79
2. Patan	0.13	1.21	0.01	0.36	0.78	1.02	3.53	21.42	0.08	28.61	34.80	32.94
3. Pachpahar	0.30	0.85	.....	0.10	0.41	1.02	5.11	14.19	0.24	22.22	27.89	28.30
4. Dag	0.18	0.51	.....	0.13	.....	2.60	6.98	15.66	.....	26.06	42.39	30.42
5. Gangdhar	...	0.02	...	0.13	0.25	.....	0.30	.....	0.53	7.65	12.25	0.12	21.25	39.90	32.13

APPENDIX XIX.

*Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending
30th September 1907.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			TOTAL COST.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil Buildings ...	5,869	5,515	11,384	...	...	...	11,384
2. Military Works ...	.....	80	80	...	...	...	80
3. Communications ...	1,506	4,455	5,961	...	...	...	5,961
4. Irrigation ...	3,958	1,753	5,711	...	...	...	5,711
5. Miscellaneous Im- provements ...	643	.....	643	...	...	...	643
6. Establishment Charges	4,573	.....	4,573	...	...	...	4,573
7. Stock Articles ...	39	.....	39	...	...	...	39
8. Famine Works ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
9. Railways ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	16,588	11,803	28,391	...	...	...	28,391

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1907.

TANSILS.	Samvat year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.											PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Goats and Sheep.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Hiding.	Load carrying.			
				Males.	Females.												
1. Patan	9	505			
2. Pachpahar	8	258			
3. Awar	7	196			
4. Dag	4	369			
5. Gangdhar	18	375			
Total	...	14,316	35,757	294	16,520	642	911	239	953	26,685	6,571	...	46	1,703			

Samvat 1963

Receipts.— st 1963.

No.	Heads.	Estimate, Samvat 1963.	Actuals, Samvat 1963.	Estimate, Samvat 1964.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Opening Balance	68,483 12 4	68,483 12 4	92,841 7 8	
	ARREARS.				
3	Parganas	4,000 0 0	3,691 9 0	1,500 0 0	
3	Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	2,375 15 8	1,500 0 0	
		7,000 0 0	5,967 8 8	3,000 0 0	
	CURRENT YEAR.				
4	Parganas	2,97,000 0 0	3,07,901 4 4	3,70,000 0 0	
5	Customs	78,060 0 0	89,194 15 5	80,000 0 0	
6	Sagirdars	1,400 0 0	1,797 0 3	1,500 0 0	
7	Abkari	4,000 0 0	5,305 0 0	4,500 0 0	
8	Stamp	6,500 0 0	16,086 3 0	6,500 0 0	
9	Judicial Fines and Fees	5,000 0 0	6,903 7 10	5,000 0 0	
10	Jail	1,700 0 0	1,227 2 10	1,400 0 0	
11	Dungar and Bagar	5,000 0 0	4,528 5 9	4,500 0 0	
12	Gardens	1,400 0 0	1,458 9 7	1,400 0 0	
13	Hawalas	1,500 0 0	3,634 2 7	1,000 0 0	
14	Bohargat ... ..	.....	628 2 0	.....
15	Committee, Chhaoni	3,500 0 0	3,208 13 10	3,200 0 0	
16	Committee, Patan	1,700 0 0	1,719 14 8	1,700 0 0	
17	Salt Compensation	3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	
18	Miscellaneous	3,500 0 0	6,990 5 1	3,500 0 0	
	Total current year	4,13,700 0 0	4,53,083 7 2	3,86,700 0 0	
	Total with arrears	4,19,700 0 0	4,59,049 15 10	3,89,700 0 0	
19	Amanat ... ..	.....	2,533 7 5	.....
20	Hawalgi ... ..	.....	9,158 10 5	.....
21	Taqawi ... ..	.....	12,042 14 0	.....	* Guzishta 2,324-5-9 Current year 9,718-8-3.
	Total with Amanat, &c.	4,19,700 0 0	4,82,783 15 8	3,89,700 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,88,183 12 4	5,51,267 13 0	4,83,541 7 8	

XXII.

Expenditure.— st 1693.

No.	Heads.	Estimate, Samvat 1963.	Actuals, Samvat 1963.	Estimate, Samvat 1964.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Imperial Tribute	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	
2	His Highness	30,000 0 0	33,050 0 0	30,000 0 0	
3	Zanani Deohri	6,470 0 0	6,501 10 11	6,550 0 0	
4	Ex-Chief	10,000 0 0	10,041 13 1	10,000 0 0	
5	Maharaj Kumar Bahadur	3,040 0 0	7,758 4 9	8,500 0 0	
6	Kothi Employes	6,620 0 0	7,293 8 8	8,250 0 0	
7	Agency	4,500 0 0	3,581 2 9	4,000 0 0	
8	Darbar Office	13,440 0 0	13,593 12 4	13,600 0 0	
9	Daftar Sadr	3,890 0 0	3,879 2 11	3,925 0 0	
10	Treasury and Stamp	1,460 0 0	1,463 15 4	1,550 0 0	
11	Toshekhana	1,830 0 0	1,792 5 9	1,830 0 0	
12	Obary	720 0 0	706 12 0	710 0 0	
13	Mal Sadr	5,430 0 0	5,959 11 6	5,330 0 0	
14	Zakat and Bohargat	7,730 0 0	7,166 2 3	8,100 0 0	
15	Dungar and Bagar	1,290 0 0	1,082 9 0	1,200 0 0	
16	Hawalas	1,000 0 0	804 7 0	800 0 0	
17	Gardens	6,000 0 0	6,873 7 0	6,190 0 0	
18	Appellate Court	2,760 0 0	3,128 2 7	3,425 0 0	
19	Faujdari	3,550 0 0	3,863 0 2	3,740 0 0	
20	Diwani	2,610 0 0	2,604 3 6	2,545 0 0	
21	Jail	5,800 0 0	5,620 11 7	5,800 0 0	
22	Committee, Ohhaoni	5,200 0 0	5,139 7 6	5,325 0 0	
23	Committee, Patan	2,080 0 0	2,010 10 10	2,080 0 0	
24	Committee, Walter	350 0 0	258 7 3	350 0 0	
25	Stables	23,000 0 0	25,590 8 8	25,000 0 0	
26	Karkhanas	11,500 0 0	15,815 10 8	11,210 0 0	
27	Palkikhana	270 0 0	286 8 6	295 0 0	
28	Workshop	4,000 0 0	4,743 15 3	4,500 0 0	
29	Schools	6,000 0 0	6,913 6 6	6,675 0 0	
30	Bakhsbigiri	45,000 0 0	43,614 15 3	45,000 0 0	
31	Police	23,400 0 0	25,423 5 6	25,400 0 0	
32	Band ... ..	.....	840 3 6	.....
33	Dispensaries	13,200 0 0	12,602 14 9	13,060 0 0	
34	Public Works Dept.	27,000 0 0	28,390 8 10	33,000 0 0	
35	Punyarth	6,400 0 0	6,262 4 3	6,900 0 0	
36	Festivals	4,000 0 0	3,967 13 9	4,000 0 0	
37	Parganas	43,500 0 0	40,737 8 2	44,420 0 0	
38	Travelling	3,900 0 0	8,473 14 7	3,000 0 0	
39	Guests	1,500 0 0	3,383 8 3	2,000 0 0	
40	Pensions	21,500 0 0	22,133 14 4	22,000 0 0	
41	Relations	4,050 0 0	8,723 0 0	4,050 0 0	
42	Miscellaneous	12,000 0 0	13,037 1 5	12,000 0 0	
	Total Expenditure	4,07,090 0 0	4,30,194 8 10	4,27,510 0 0	
43	Amanat ... ..	.....	4,123 7 7	.....
44	Hawalgi ... ..	.....	13,198 7 8	.....
45	Taqavi ... ..	.....	10,909 12 3	.....
	Total with Amanat, &c.	4,07,090 0 0	4,58,436 4 4	4,27,510 0 0	
46	Closing Balance	81,093 12 4	92,541 7 8	55,031 7 8	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,88,183 12 4	5,51,267 12 0	4,82,541 7 8	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September 1907.

Dispensaries.	No. of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Daily average.	Operation.		Total Expenditure.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		Major.	Minor.	
										Rs. a. p.
1. Chhaoni Hospital ...	10,392	402	321	45	13	23	113·88	229	245	
2. Patan Dispensary...	7,787	...	...	...	...	...	76·42	2	222	
3. Pachpahar „ ...	5,797	...	...	...	...	...	37·78	4	200	
4. Dag „ ...	4,518	...	...	...	...	...	26·23	8	105	
5. Gangdhar „ ...	7,787	26	19	3	2	2	44·20	12	650	
Total ...	36,281	428	340	48	15	25	298·51	255	1,422	12,662 14 9

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

NAME OF STATE.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Per Mille according to Census of 1901.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
JHALAWAR.														
1. Chhaoni...	14,315	218	117	101	559	117	...	442	15.22	8.17	39.04	8.17		
2. Patan City	7,955	72	80	...	70	62	...	8	9.05	10.05	8.79	7.79		
3. Patan Tahsil	14,746	98	106	...	55	56	1	...	4.04	7.18	3.73	3.79		
4. Pachpahar Tahsil	9,313	90	143	...	61	115	54	...	9.66	15.35	6.55	12.34		
5. Awar	9,240	145	134	...	94	104	10	...	15.69	14.50	10.17	11.25		
6. Dag	16,167	136	101	...	115	101	...	14	8.41	6.24	7.11	6.24		
7. Gangdhar	18,439	144	369	...	155	186	31	...	7.80	20.01	8.40	10.08		
Total	90,175	903	1,050	294	1,109	741	96	464	10.01	11.64	12.29	7.21		

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1907.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.		Number of Pupils on Roll On 30th September 1907.		Daily Average Attendance.		Total Cost.
Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
High School, Chhlaoni...	...	High School, Chhlaoni	...	223	266	167.45	167.68	Rs. a. p. 6,913 6 6
Girls' School	Girls' School	...	26	25	17.79	12.35	
Patan School	Patan School	...	53	72	40.35	42.43	
Pachpahar School	...	Pachpahar School	...	55	53	40.35	41.12	
Awar School	Awar School	...	49	25	25.02	21.06	
Dag School	Dag School	...	77	100	55.98	63.60	
Nandpur School	...	Nandpur School	...	13	15	9.45	10.55	
Gangdhar School	...	Gangdhar School	...	40	43	31.67	20.64	
Pagaria School	...	Bani School...	...	52	22	15.77	18.99	
.....	...	Doogarh School	...	.....	12	.....	7.85
Rajendra Sondhia School	...	Rajendra Sondhia School	...	35	40	19.62	4.50	358 13 7
Schools maintained by the State		Temple of Dewarka Nathji of Patan.						
.....	...	Girls' School, Patan	31	25.00	175 0 0
.....	...	Aonli (Pachpahar) School...	45	32.00	150 0 0
				623	749	423.45	464.77	7,597 4 1

APPENDIX—XXVI.
Statement showing the Customs dues levied on Imports and Exports in the Jhalawar State (1907.)

ARTICLES.	FOREIGN STATES.						REMARKS.
	IMPORT.			EXPORT.			
	Weight or Value.	Rate.	Rs. a. p.	Weight or Value.	Rate.	Rs. a. p.	
1 Opium (Jhalawar produce)	...	Per Maund.	.....	Per Maund.		Rs. a. p. 12 0 0	
2 Do. (Foreign produce)	...	"	"		7 0 0	
3 Grain	...	"	0 1 6	"		0 2 8	
4 Rice	...	"	0 2 0	"		0 1 0	
5 Oil Seeds	...	"	0 3 0	"		0 2 0	
6 Gur	...	"	0 4 0	"		0 1 0	
7 Sugar	...	"	0 8 0	"		0 1 0	
8 Ghee	...	"	0 8 0	"		0 4 0	
9 Manihari	...	"	0 4 0	"		0 1 0	
10 Gum	...	"	0 4 0	"		0 6 0	
11 Al	...	"	0 1 0	"		0 1 0	
12 Cotton	...	"	0 2 0	"		0 8 0	
13 Cotton (Raw)	...	"	0 1 6	"		0 6 0	
14 Oil	...	"	0 4 0	"		0 4 0	

APPENDIX—XXVI.—*contd.*
Statement showing the Customs dues levied on Imports and Exports in the Jhalawar State (1907)—contd.

ARTICLES.	FOREIGN STATES.						REMARKS.	
	IMPORT.			EXPORT.				
	Weight or Value.	Rate.		Weight or Value.	Rate.			
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		
15 Mahuwa
16 Foreign Fruits
17 Tobacco
18 Tobacco, made
19 Metal
20 Iron, Country
21 Horns of Antelopes
22 Jhalawar Copper Coin
23 Cotton Seed
24 Charas
25 Silver
26 Gota Kinari
27 Cloth
28 Groceries (Kirana)
29 Hides
30 Hides of Sheep and Goat
31 Building Materials
32 Hasil Mavashi (Cattle)
33 Mapa

Three pies per rupee—half and half from the purchaser and the seller.
One Rupee per cent. (value).

Three pies per rupee—half and half from the purchaser and the seller.
 One Rupee per cent. (value).

